

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

VOLUME XX. No. 280

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—PIERCE—Maid with
the Maid.WINDY GARDEN, Broadway—Miss FIVE—RIP VAN
WINKLE.BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery—LOVE AND LOYALTY—NEXT
DOOR NICHOLSON.BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—THE SERIOUS
FAMILY—THE TOILETTE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE GAME OF LOVE—
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 139 Broad-
way—BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE.APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway—THE HIBERNIA, BY MRS.
APOLLO ROOMS.THE ALLEGHANIANS, AND THE DEBORA OF
BY BURTON HILL, at Academy Hall, 63 Broadway.MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway—PROF. MACALISTER'S
BURNING MAGNETS.

New York, Tuesday, October 9, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship America, Capt. Lang, will
leave Boston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.The European mails will close in this city at a quarter
to two o'clock this afternoon.The Herald (printed in English and French) will be
published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,
in wrappers, sixpence.Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
New York Herald will be received at the following places
in Europe:LONDON: John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
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with 500 government troops, had marched against the revolutionists. A fight had taken place between some of the inhabitants of Truxillo and a band of robbers who had threatened to attack that place, in which the robbers were defeated, and the chief captured and shot. A meeting of the American residents at Truxillo had been held, and resolutions passed soliciting the United States government to have a man of war occasionally touch there for protection.

Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, who was tendered the Governorship of Kansas Territory, after the removal of Andrew H. Reeder, has written a letter in reply to one from the members of the Kansas Legislature, inviting him to visit the Territory, and take part with the "border ruffians." Mr. Dawson fully endorses the "sovereign principle" and gives two columns of telling advice to the legal voters of the Territory, warning them how they can avoid misunderstandings and disturbances in the future, and proving by past events that Kansas is destined to be a Great State.

The republicans of Suffolk county, Mass., held a meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, last evening, to ratify the State nominations. Among the resolutions passed, was one in favor of the organization of a party to resist the aggressions of slavery, which was stated to have been drafted by Daniel Webster in 1846. Letters were read from Mr. Sumner, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and others, giving their adhesion to the movement. The meeting is said to have been a large and spirited one.

Application was made in the United States District Court at Philadelphia yesterday, on the part of Jane Johnson, the slave of Colonel Wheeler, asking that the habeas corpus issued to Passmore Williamson to bring herself and children into Court, be quashed. Counsel for the petitioner had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned.

An accident occurred on the Boston and Maine Railroad yesterday morning, a few miles from Boston, in consequence of a passenger train coming in contact with a cow that suddenly jumped upon the track. The engine was thrown down an embankment, and the train thrown off the track. Two express agents were instantly killed, and a fireman had both legs cut off and was carried to the hospital in a dying state. Not a passenger was injured.

We learn from a Philadelphia correspondent that fourteen suits have been commenced against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company in that city. About twelve persons still remain at Burlington, not being sufficiently recovered to move.

Breadstuffs were again excited yesterday, and the market was quite active. All common and medium grades of flour advanced about 25c. per barrel, with large sales, including parcels to arrive and for export, the latter supposed to be chiefly for the Continent. Wheat again advanced full 2 to 5 cents per bushel, and even more on choice lots of prime white. The sales footed up about 125,000 bushels, embracing some parcels to arrive. Corn was about a cent per bushel higher, with a fair amount of sales at 88c. a 90c. Pork was dull and sales light. Sugar and coffee were also inactive. The advance in breadstuffs checked engagements to Liverpool, though shipments continued to demand the same rates. Shipments were freely made to German ports, with a fair business doing for Havre, and at full rates. To California rates were firmer, and 40 a 45c. per foot measurement demanded.

The Elections To-Day in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The two great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio hold their annual elections to-day. In both these States the members for the new Congress were elected last year; and so that there is out of the way. In Ohio, however, there is a very important question to be settled in the election of the Governor, and that question is, whether the Seward abolition fusionists are, or are not, the controlling majority of the Commonwealth.

In Ohio, as in New York just now, politics and parties are inextricably mixed up; but, as far as we can understand the Ohio programme, it is as follows:—

1st. Salmon P. Chase, late United States Senator, is the Seward fusion, free soil, and abolition black republican candidate for Governor. The materials supporting him are the abolitionists and free soilers proper, free soil whigs and democrats, and free soil Know Nothings and Know Somethings. The candidate with Chase for Lieutenant Governor, is Col. Thomas H. Ford, a Know Nothing politician, who bolted from the Know Nothing Philadelphia platform and went over to that of the free soil Cleveland Know Somethings.

2d. William Medill, a conspicuous and popular man, is the democratic candidate, and, with his party, he occupies a conservative position on the slavery question.

3d. Allen Trimble, an old line whig of the Henry Clay school, is the candidate for Governor of the conservative whig and Know Nothing deserters, from the free soil Chase and fusion movement.

The results of this fusion, division and subdivision of parties, it is impossible to guess; but we should not be surprised if the first consequence was the election of Medill. The fusionists, whigs, Know Nothings and free soilers carried the election last year by some 70,000 or 80,000 majority, we believe; but it is quite possible that all this may now be frittered away in the whig, democratic and Know Nothing defections that have crept into the general coalition since last October. On the other hand, the Sag Nighs, or Germans, equal, perhaps, to thirty thousand votes, have selected Chase as their candidate for Governor, and have adopted as the balance of their State ticket the democratic nominees. This division may turn over to Chase fifteen or twenty thousand democrats, so that there is still a chance for him, unless the seceding whig silver grays should turn out to be stronger than they generally do in New York.

But whatever may be the result in Ohio, it will determine nothing for 1856. The effectiveness of the political caudron, which is still very lively in that State, in this, and elsewhere, must subside before there can be any crystallization of the solid ingredients.

The only State office to be filled by the Commissioner in Pennsylvania, is that of a Canal Commissioner. Upon this office the whigs and Know Nothings have fused, and the opposition to them is centred upon the democratic candidate. Here, too, the result will be of very little national importance, unless the democratic candidate should be elected, in which event the necessity for a thoroughgoing re-construction of the American or national anti-administration party will be as clear as daylight.

On the other hand, should the fusion candidate be carried by ten, twenty, or even fifty thousand majority, it leaves the question still open how far Sewardism and Know Nothingism can be made available in a copartnership for the Presidency. But enough for the present. We shall, doubtless, be enabled to speak more definitely of the results, both in Ohio and Pennsylvania, to-morrow morning.

GOOD FOR THE RICE.—We learn from the Georgetown (S. C.) Times that the rice planters have had a most propitious season for their operations—neither gale, freshet, nor rain disturbing them.

CITY RAILROADS AND CITY COUNCILMEN.—Many months ago a resolution was adopted by all the city railroads to issue no more free passes. An announcement to that effect, signed by all the Presidents of the roads, was published in the newspapers, and the public rejoiced over this small symptom of the downfall of the dead-head system. About the same time a resolution passed the Board of Councilmen requiring the Harlem Railroad to lay down the grooved rail on its track through the city. Nothing was more necessary; and all who had occasion to travel on the Fourth Avenue with vehicles rejoiced at this sign of improvement.

A year or thereabouts has passed since the adoption of this resolution. Yet no steps have been taken by the Common Council to carry it into effect, and the Harlem Railroad has not taken the slightest notice of it, or made the least preparations to lay down the grooved rail. In speculating on the causes of this singular neglect, it is impossible to overlook the rumor that, notwithstanding the announcement that no tickets were to be issued by the city railroads after last January last, the members of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen have travelled on the Harlem road free ever since they were elected, and still do so travel. Such, we say is the rumor; and it acquires a marked confirmation from the conduct of the Board of Councilmen on Monday last week. On that day, Councilman Mather offered a resolution to inquire what rail-road companies had issued free passes to members of the Board, and to whom; it was met with opposition in every shape, railery, ridicule, and straightforward hostility.

Now it does not appear that this is by any means either a subject for merriment or a matter unfit to be inquired into. If the Harlem Railroad ought to have laid down the grooved rail, under the resolution of the Board, and did not do so, because no steps were ever taken to compel it, it becomes highly important to know whether any inducements were held out to the members of the Board by the company to refrain from such compulsion. In a word, it becomes necessary to see whether there has been any corruption at work—whether the Harlem Railroad Company has bribed the Councilmen to let the matter of the rail sleep, and whether the Councilmen have forewarned their duty for a bribe. For a free ticket is as clearly a bribe as a bank note.

The resolution passed, happily; and in a few days we shall know the facts.

MORE INDICTMENTS FOR CORRUPTION.—Yesterday morning City Judge Stuart was greeted with a couple of indictments found by the Grand Jury, on a charge of compounding a felony. A similar charge on similar grounds was brought against a police officer, who is said to have been implicated in the same transaction. This completes a very nice tea party of prisoners—one Judge, one Police Magistrate, three Aldermen, three Councilmen, and one Police officer, all prepared, it is to be presumed, to stand their trial for corruption and abuse of office. So much thunder will certainly clear the political air.

It is not generally known that all these prosecutions arose out of the refusal of the Mayor to appoint Alderman Herriek's nominee Police Captain of the Nineteenth ward. It is understood that the fall of a British Ministry and a war with France and Spain once arose out of a glass of water spilt on Queen Anne's dress. Here is a Police Captancy that seems to have done as much mischief. The glass of water has been handed down to posterity in one of the most charming of Scribner's comedies. Who will dramatise the Police Captain of the Nineteenth ward, the Alderman, Mayor Wood, and the officials accused of corruption?

FRESH TIMES.—Things look like fresh times, again, in this city, notwithstanding the short crops in Europe. The city is full of strangers—the hotels are overrunning with guests—our columns are crowded with advertisements—there are but very few persons unemployed—the merchants look cheerful—every one seems to have plenty of money, and to be willing to spend it.

The surest barometer of public prosperity is the state of public amusements. People will not go to the theatre in hard times, and all our managers suffered last year in consequence of this fact. With returning prosperity in the summer, business revived and the theatres were filled. Now we are doing a great full business, and the various places of public amusement are thronged every night. We give elsewhere a sketch of what was done at the theatres last night, and subjoined is a tabular estimate of the money receipts at each:—

Metropolitan Theatre	\$4,500
Broadway Theatre	1,050
Niblo's Garden	700
Windsor Theatre	400
Bowery Theatre	400
Wood's Minstrels	200
Buckley's Minstrels	250
Academy of Music	600
Macalister's	200
Ample Room	150
Total	\$9,500

Nearly ten thousand dollars in one night is doing very well. There are several other small places of amusement which would make the amount foot up to ten thousand and over. Truly, we must be having flush times, and ought to be thankful for our prosperity, while our neighbors are up to their eyes in debt and glory.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES WANTED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Archbishop Hughes lately declined to the unsophisticated people of Newfoundland that there was "no ground of reproach against President Pierce." Per contra, the Independent Democrat, of Concord, N. H., says that "no man can go about among the old democrats of this State, and hear their indignant denunciations of Pierce and his corrupt minions, without seeing and feeling that the party which follows him is dead, and deserves to be led." The Archbishop is wanted at Concord. Let him go up and comfort the faithful.

A DISSENTION IN CANADA.—William Hoyt Mackenzie, compiler of the famous Jesse Hoyt Custom House correspondence, in attempting a lecture lately at Brampton, Canada, was pelted with rotten eggs. He was out on the stump in favor of a disunion of the Canadian Provinces. So much for his training at the Tribune office.

JUSTICE TO KANSAS.—Governor Shannon, of Kansas, has published a card declaring emphatically that he ever made a public declaration that he was in favor of the establishment of slavery in Kansas. Will not that satisfy Mr. Marcy?

MR. EDWARD C. DELAVAN ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.—At a preliminary meeting of the New York State Temperance Society, held at Utica the other day, the President, Mr. E. C. Delavan, made a speech, in which he took occasion to say that:—

With due deference to the opinion of those who may differ from me on the subject, I may be permitted to say that I have no belief that the Prohibition law will ever be permanently established on the statute book, or lawfully expounded from the bench, till votes of total abstinence men shall be cast exclusively for candidates who themselves are the total abstainers.

He is probably right; and if so, we rather suspect that the solution of the question of practical prohibition will have to be turned over to the next generation. The meeting, meantime, resolved to stick to total abstinence candidates for the public offices, which will probably make a hole in the calculations of the Seward, Weed and Greeley and easy temperance platform.

CAN'T STAND IT.—The softs of Onondaga county have revolted against John Van Buren and his Syracuse platform, and have fallen back upon his old Buffalo principles. A deputy is wanted to send from the Custom House, with power to send for persons and papers.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Case of Col. Wheeler's Slaves.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1855.

Application was made in the United States District Court of Philadelphia, on the part of Jane Johnson, the former slave of Col. Wheeler, asking that the habeas corpus issued to Passmore Williamson, to bring herself and children into Court, be quashed. John M. Read, for the petitioner, asked that the petition be filed, contending that habeas corpus must always be issued on behalf of the party whose liberty is restrained, and not for a party wishing to restrain another. The Court adjourned before the completion of the argument, and it will be resumed to-morrow.

Republican Ratification Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1855.

The republicans of Suffolk county and vicinity, held a large and spirited meeting at Faneuil Hall to-night, to ratify their State nominations. Samuel Groby, formerly whig, presided. A series of resolutions were adopted, one of which, in favor of the organization of a party to resist the aggressions of slavery, was stated to have been drafted by Daniel Webster in 1846. The Hon. T. D. Elliott, Hon. J. D. Goodrich, late whig members of Congress, and others, addressed the meeting; and letters were read from Hon. Chas. Sumner, Hon. Josiah Quincy Jr., and others, giving their adhesion to the movement.

Later from Honduras.

THE REVOLUTION—FIGHT WITH ROBBERS—MEETING OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1855.

By the brig Helen Jane, Nickerson, arrived at this port, we have Truxillo dates to the 7th of September. Business in that city and Omea was exceedingly dull, on account of the revolution throughout the State of Honduras. The different departments which had declared against the President, Cabanias, had all, however, yielded, except the departments of Olancha and Yoro, which still held out. General Alvarez, at the head of 500 government troops, was marching against the rebels. On the 3d of September, he was met by a party of robbers under Albino Pena, numbering about 60 men, were marching on the town, and intended making a midnight attack. The commandant of Truxillo sent out a small party to reconnoitre, and they were surprised by the robbers, who fired on them, and killed several. On their arrival in Truxillo the alarm became general, and about 200 citizens offered their services to the commandant. Arms and ammunition were distributed to the volunteers, and Truxillo presented quite a warlike appearance. The United States Consul agent sent his family on board the Helen Jane, then being in the port, and was followed by the families of the principal part of the inhabitants, to the number of 100 persons, with their movable property, where they remained three days. On the 15th, news came that the rebels were approaching the town, and a party of 60 men were sent to attack them. The two parties met on the 16th, and the robbers were routed with considerable loss. The leader, Pena, was taken prisoner, and immediately shot, and afterwards had his head and right hand cut off. The robbers were then dispersed, and a number of the inhabitants sent their families and much of their property to the Isle of Reate. When the Helen Jane left, the town was more quiet, but apprehension was still felt of more difficulties.

The leader and head of the revolutionists in Honduras had been killed in battle. Captain Nickerson, at a meeting of the American residents of Truxillo was held previous to his leaving, at which resolutions were passed soliciting the United States government to have a man-of-war occasionally touch there for their protection.

Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6, 1855.

We have further election returns from Kansas. At Leavenworth city Whitfield had met with no opposition. Farther west, in Leavenworth county about 30 votes for Leavenworth and none for Reeder.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1855.

A fatal accident occurred upon the Boston and Maine Railroad this morning, at Weymouth, a few miles from this city. The passenger train from New Bedford, in collision with a cow, which suddenly jumped upon the track, and the result was that the engine was thrown down an embankment, the baggage car upset, and a passenger car thrown from the track. F. Abbott, of the Andover, and Charles Richardson, of the Haverhill express, who were in the baggage car, were both instantly killed. Mr. Henry Gossion, of the Boston and Maine express, jumped out of the same car and was badly injured. Mr. Geo. Kimball, Bremen, had both legs crushed off, and a number of the passengers were injured. A single passenger was connected.

Connected State Fair.

HAFTON, Oct. 8, 1855.

The Connecticut State Fair opens to-morrow in this city. The entire fair ground, which is a beautiful tract of land, is now being cleared up, and the buildings and tents are erected for them. A grand affair is looked for.

Marine Disaster.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WILLIAM PENN.

CHILMARK, Oct. 8, 1855.

The ship William Penn, of New Bedford, from the Chinese islands, was wrecked off Hatteras Shoal on the 28th ult. The passengers, including the captain, Dr. C. C. Stratton, and Mr. Harrison played the principal parts. The yacht and first and second tier boxes, and orchestra, were filled; and there was a regular Niblo-Hall house, including a large delegation of those well known people who are always seen at the "first time" of anything, whether it is the trial of a new steamer, the maiden speech of a politician, an examination on a new railway, a rehearsal of a fresh prima donna, or the first step of a corpse de laide. The house was rather a "black" one for Niblo; that is, the grandeur was in the party. The company of dancers included sixteen persons. Donnas Maria Arroyo and Josepha Barquera are the leading artists, and Don Jose Llorente is the manager. They are very good, but we regret to be obliged to make the terrible announcement that there is not a pretty woman in the whole company—that is, so far as our vision which was somewhat limited by numerous very nice hats of the latest fashion would allow us to judge. The ballet corps is well trained, and they dance in the style which has already been made familiar to the public by Senorita Soto, of whom one is forcibly reminded by the Senoritas Barquera and Arroyo. But the Spanish ballet, like everything else Spanish, is rather slow for this latitude. Our people prefer the quick, electric, dashing *lancers* of the French school, to the lazy, languishing, luxurious poses of the Spaniards. They may do very well on the Plaza of Madrid, or the Alameda of Valencia, but they are not fast enough for Broadway. The dresses and general appearance of the dancers at Niblo's were characteristic and picturesque, and they had what the French call a *bonne distance*. The little operetta was nicely sung by Miss Pyno and Mr. Harrison, who were greeted, as usual, with strong demonstrations of popular favor. The receipts of the house were about seven hundred dollars.

At the Bowery Theatre.